Amusements To-day.

Anndomy of Music-Ernani, 1P, M. Bijou Opera House-Orpous and Eurydies, 1P, M. Casino-The Feggar Statent, 2P, M. Daly's Theatre-Dillars and Sense. Tand \$45 P. M. Ginbe Dime Museum-29: lbwry, Grasd Opera Wause-Cleek. 2 and 5 P. M. Maverly a Theatre-Ministed. 2 and 5 P. M. Madison Ngiare Thraire-The Rajas. 225 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House Nefistatis. 17 M. New Park Theater—The Strangleis. 2 and 1 P. M. Rible's Garden-Excelsion, 2 and 1 P. M. People's Theatre-Sam's of Posen, 2 at Standard Theatre—nam's of Freen, 2 and 5 ft. M. Standard Theatre—In the Banks, 2 ft. 3.

Star Theatre—The Boarding House, 2 ft M. Theatre—Comique—Corfelia's Apprations, 3 ft. M. Thailis Theatre—Limped Vegalunders, 3 ft. M. Tony Paster's Theatre-Variety, &P. M. Luion Square Theatre—Verlett. SP. M. Union Square Theatre—Street Beatte. SP. M. Wallack's Theatre—The Read to Rain. SP. M. B. Av. Theatre—Priest and Pois. 2 and SP. M. Bih Av. Theatre—Priest SP. M. Jath St. Tleatre—Priest. SP. M. Jath St. Tleatre—Priest. SP. M. BRA St. Thentre-The Black Flag. SP. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. BUNDAY, Per Year WEEKLY, Per Year

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By Bret Harte-A New Christmas Story. We shall publish at Christmastide a new

story from the pen of Mr. BEET HAUTE. Perhaps the most beautiful productions of this bril-Hant and original writer have been his Christmas stories. The present one, as we are enabled to assure our readers, will not be unworthy of its predecessors. It will be contained in a single edition of Tax Sux.

The New Departure.

We examine with attention the comments of leading journals of both parties upon the new departure of the Democracy.

On the Democratic side, the Buffalo Courier, an earnest partisan of Mr. Carlisle's election, is delighted with that event. "It means the reconstruction of the tariff, as the means of relieving the people from unnecessary burdens of taxation, reducing the redundant revenues of the Government, reviving our ocean carrying trade, and extending our commerce with foreign nations. There can be no doubt that this will become the leading issue in the approaching Presidential campaign." To the same purport the Philadelphia Record calls for the "repeal of the odious navigation laws, free material for our shipbullders to build ships with, untaxed raw material for our manufactories, and lighter taxes on the necessaries of life."

Equally clear and explicit is the declaration of the Courier-Journal, the able Kentucky organ of Mr. Carlisle's opinions "The West and the South," we are told, "have at last come to understand each "Planting themselves on the doctrine that all taxation shall be for revenue, and that no more revenue shall be collected than is required, they will in advance of the Presidential battle provide a magazine of campaign material. Thus they will educate the masses and erystallize a policy, so that, when we come to meet the enemy in general engagement, we may be armed from head to foot, having on our side the resources of combat and the courage of conviction." "We do not pretend to say," continues the Courier-Journal, "that this will insure us the election of a President, but it will give us the only chance we have of electing a President by giving us an honest and tangible issue."

Going further West, we find the Konsas "a positive and aggressive policy." great and everlasting bugbear of 'alarming capital,' and 'alienating the business interests of the East,' is played out. The Demoerats will favor the repeal of the tariff laws, by which \$150,000,000 more than are necessary for the legitimate expenses of the Government are annually extorted from the

On the Republican side, the trial is confidently welcomed. "The Republicans carried Indiana upon that issue in 1880," says the National Republican, "and they can elect a President upon the same issue in 1884." 'The Democratic party," says the Utica Morning Herald, "proclaims war on the American system of revenue, which has been one of the elements in our marvellous material development. It proposes by repealing protective duties to offer just so much bounty for foreign commodities to compete with the products of our furnaces and factories of all American handicraft." The leading Republican journal of Connecticut, the Hartford Courant, speaks the same language. "Th election of an avowed free trader like Mr. CARLISLE," it tells us, " shows that a large majority of the Democratic members of the new Congress are in favor of the WATTERson plan of an aggressive campaign against the tariff." "Unless the National Convention repudiates its Congress, it must come out boldly for its pet doctrine of a tariff for rev enue only.'

These brief sentences fairly present the views which have so energetically prevailed in the election of Mr. CARLISLE on the one side, and the expectations of the Republican managers on the other. They indicate very clearly the issue on which the election of 1884 is now to be fought out. Circumstances and the efforts of interested and alarmed politicians may somewhat modify the questions that will be determined in that election but, in spite of everything, we suppose they must remain essentially as they are presented by the journals whose opinions and purposes we have cited above.

We are not without admiration for the boldness and the intensity of feeling which animate the Democratic side of this contro versy. Mr. Wattenson and his friends certainly approach their work in a spirit that is herole. So entirely convinced are they that their idea is alone right and true that they are willing to peril everything for its sake We respect them for their sincerity and their courage. It is a rare thing to find a body of politicians animated by such arder and such thoroughness of conviction. They are in earnest and know no misgivings.

The vitality of the Democratic idea and of the party which has hitherto maintained it. is something wonderful, almost miraculous. Amid disasters that would have destroyed almost anything merely mortal, amid errors nearly insone and faults most suicidal, the Democracy has continued to exist, to hope, and to struggle for a better Is this better day likely to be advanced by the gentlemen who have thus elevated their own one idea into the place formerly occupied by the great universal

so, and possibly they are right. It may be that they are wiser than Jerrenson, than JACKSON, than TILDEN, the illustrious men who have hitherto formulated the creed and directed the policy of the Democracy.

What will be the effect of this new departure upon the election of 1834? This is a problem that experience will promptly solve. Our friend of the Courier-Journal declares himself fully prepared for defeat, and probably he will not be disappointed. On the other hand, the Evening Post of this city would seem to imagine that the free trade party may win, but this we think must be pronounced a Quixotic illusion. The judgment of sober men will be that in the present temper of the public mind, neither New York nor Connecticut nor New Jersey nor Indiana can possibly be carried upon the free trade programme. Louisiana will certainly vote against it, and Georgia and North Carolina will do likewise. Indeed, the only States that can surely be relied upon to give a Demoeratic majority under such circumstances are Kentucky and South Carolina.

Since the battle is arrayed, let us have it earnestly waged and the victory fairly determined. We had hoped that it might be postponed till after the Government itself ad been reformed, but that is now impossible. We shall watch the contest with eager attention and report its manifestations with

the strictest fidelity. The Sun shines for all The President's Message.

One of the results of Mr. ARTHUR's administration of public affairs during the past twenty-seven months is highly creditable to him. There has been a steadily growing confidence both in the soundness of his judgment and in the sincerity of his desire to serve the best interests of the country. That is why his first December message to Congress was awaited with curious interest, his second with respectful attention, and his third with the very general conviction beforehand that it would be clear in its terms, wise in its recommendations, and patriotic in its inspiring motives.

So it is. The document sent to Congress yesterday afternoon contains much evidence that the President thinks for himself. His opinions and recommendations on important questions of policy are often wholly different from those which he transmits in the reports of his Cabinet advisers. He conveys from the departments without expressed or implied approval some schemes with which we should be sorry to find him in agreement. His assent to measures which meet his own views is sufficiently distinct; his silence in regard to other measures proposed by the members of his Cabinet, so far from meaning consent, is quite as eloquent as the most energetic phrase of disapproval.

This is particularly true in respect to Sec retary CHANDLER'S amazing plan for disposing of the surplus revenue. Mr. CHANDLER urges the immediate creation of a system of Government canals, across the neck of the Florida peninsula, up the Atlantic coast from the St. John's River to Hampton Roads, from Chesapeake Bay into the Delaware River, and across Cape Cod-a line of inland waterways devised by Mr. Chandler as a "measure of national defence." Of course this line of ditches, however convenient it might prove for floating along the coast the Robesonian war vessels that cannot live in the open sea, would become in practical operation a line of assault upon the national Treasury; and nobody is better able to understand that fact than President ARTHUR, who vetoed the River and Harbor bill of 1882. He transmits Chandler's extraordinary scheme without a word of comment.

The same independence of judgment is seen in his treatment of the trade dollar question. Secretary Folger advises Congress that the trade dollars should be redeemed by the Government at their nominal value in standard silver dollars-a proposal that is sure to meet with hearty neouragement from any provident individual who may happen to have accumu-City Times quite as jubilant and quite as | desirability of retiring the anomalous coin, zealous. At last the Democratic party has recommends that it be received by the Treasury and the mints as bullion at a slight percentage above the current market price of silver.

Not to multiply examples of the President's habit of forming his own opinions on matters of public policy, we may call attention to one more instance. Postmaster-General GRESHAM, in his carefully considered report, argues against the immediate reduction of single-rate postage on local letters from two cents to one cent. Mr. ARTHUR thinks differently. He is in favor of adopting the one-cent rate for local letters delivered by carriers, even at risk of temporarily diminishing the postal revenue.

A great part of the message is devoted to

the multitude of comparatively unimportant matters, foreign and domestic, which annually call for statement, if not for discussion. We are at peace with all the world. Our conflicting relations with foreign countries are of insignificant import, almost without exception, and the fact that the President has no grave international complication to lay before Congress is one of the happiest tokens of our fortunate lot. Legislation is needed to further the interests of American fishermen in the North Atlantic, and in the sealing grounds off the coast of British Columbia. Spain has not paid all of the Cuban awards. The fraudulent Venezuelan awards and the equally fraudulent awards in Mexican cases need further attention. Unlike HAYES, President ARTHUR has ordered a suspension of payments in the WEIL and La Abra cases. The message has a good word for Mexico, and its allusion to the course of events in Peru will have special interest for a retired Republican statesman from Maine who is now writing history. The President is in favor of modifying rather than terminating the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands. He has reason to believe that the Chinese exclusion act has been evaded with the collusion of the officials of the Middle Kingdom. In the case of countries which hamper American trade or discriminate against our products, he sug-

gests a policy of equitable retaliation. The summary of the Treasury estimates for the present fiscal year shows a total income of \$343,000,000, and a total expenditure of \$258,000,000. The estimated surplus, therefore, is \$85,000,000, a little more than half of which goes into the sinking fund. The estimated surplus for the next fiscal year, on the basis of existing laws, is \$60,000,000 over the amount to be devoted to the sinking fund, or about \$100,000,000 in all. Notwithstanding the serious questions raised by the continued prospect of an enormous annual surplus, the President is decidedly of the opinion that it will not be wise at the present session to adopt any measures for large diminution of the national revenues. "Let us wait," he says in effect, "and see the practical results of the legislation of last March."

The public plunderers will find little comfort in the President's message this year. None of the leading schemes for filling the pockets of individuals at the common expense receive his approval. No job appears on the surface, or hides behind ingeniously

that the nevy ought to be improved, but even in communicating CHANDLER's ideas about the steel cruisers and the fraud-clad monitors he does not commit himself to the specific plans of JOHN ROACH and his allies. His opinion of the postal telegraph scheme is as positively unfavorable as it was last year; but he is in favor of some sort of Government supervision over the inter-State traffic of the telegraph companies. He pronounces the existing Mormon legislation a failure, He wants some sort of government for ungoverned Alaska. He thinks that the pension laws should be made more stringent for protection against fraud. He believes in repealing the preëmption and timber culture acts. He earnestly calls the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of legislation for the protection of the forests, and he suggests, in particular, that the region in northern Montana, where are the headwaters of important tributaries of three of the great rivers of the continent, be withdrawn from public sale and retained by the Government as a forest reserve.

Every citizen possessing eyesight and intelligence ought to read President ARTHUR'S third annual message through from the first word to the last.

The Attempt to Kidnap Col. Ochiltree. Not long ago a band of robbers attacked a railroad train near La Jarita, in Mexico, despolled the passengers, and escaped. Such neidents are unfortunately only too common, alike in Mexico and in Missouri.

It now appears that the real motive of these Mexican banditti was no mere vulgar craving for red gold or glistening silver. They were flying at nobler game. If they had succeeded in their fell design all Texas would now be in tears, and the Forty-eighth Congress would go about its business mournfully to-day.

At the time of this robbery the Hon. THOMAS PORTERHOUSE OCHILTREE, who, not content with his triumphal progress through Europe, had been journeying in Mexico, was on his way home to Texas. In Mexico, as in Europe, he had been received with the most distinguished consideration by the Government and the people. He rode triumphantly along the sun-kissed valleys of Tenochtitlan and Actopan. The cultivated descendants of the old Spaniards hailed him with joy as the great story teller, the CERVANTES of the Yankees. The illiterate country folk called him, in reverent reference to his bright and beaming head, the Torchbearer of the North, El

Hachero del Norte. Surfeited with honors, Col. OCHILTREE had turned his face toward Texas. Congress was soon to meet, and Congress would be lonely without him. Besides, he wanted to annex Mexico if Congress would give its consent. And so the Torchbearer of the North flared northward.

The happy genius that preserves the great, watched over him. He was to have taken the train that was robbed near La Jarita. He was detained. Perhaps he lingered to give a parting touch to one of his stories or to a bottle. At any rate, he lingered, and the banditti did not get him in their clutches.

For, as "a very intimate friend of the Hon. THOMAS P. OCHILTREE" told the San Antonio Express recently, "the train they were after was the one which carried Congressman OCHILTREE to the United States." This friend of the Congressman thinks the train robbers were after Major Tom OCHILTREE, whom they "intended to kidnap and hold until a large ransom should have been offered for his release."

These banditti were playing a bold game. They knew the importance of the Texas Congressman, or at least they had an inkling of it. Their plan was to take him from the train, escape to the mountains, and hold him till a ransom proportionate to his value had been raised in the United States.

According to the intimate friend, Col. OCHILTREE would have had \$600,000 in each with him. This sum was to have been "placed at the distinguished statesman's disposition lated a great store of trade dollars. The in case he got short of each before he struck President, on the other hand, while agreeing | the American side of the Brayo." But \$600,000 with his Secretary of the Treasury as to the was nothing to these banditti. They had OCHILTREE himself in mind. What ransom knew his value.

A Very Healthy City.

A remarkably healthy summer in New York was followed by an autumn in which the death rate was comparatively low, and winter has begun with equally favorable sanitary conditions and prospects. There is no doubt now that this year will show a total mortality which will be actually less than that of recent years and, proportionately to the population, much smaller than we have had for a very considerable period.

The falling off in the deaths from the diseases peculiar to the summer, and in these from contagious diseases, almost wholly accounts for this decreased mortality, and gives the present year its happy distinction. The decline in the mortality from contagious diseases has been especially remarkable, The total number of deaths from those causes was only 4,365 during the last eleven months, as against 6,989 for the corresponding months of 1882, and 7,210 for 1881.

Small-pox, which had for several years been almost wholly eliminated from the causes of death, reappeared again in 1881, and carried off 406 victims; and in 1882 their number was 259. This year it has again been so far kept out of the city that the mortality from the disease was only 12 for the entire cloven months, in which were included the cold months when it has its best opportunities. Scarlet fever and diphtheria, the greatest scourges of large communities, so far as contagious diseases are concerned, have also been very much less active in 1883 than in the past. The deaths from scarlet fever were only 710 in 1883, as against 2,022 in 1882, and 1,649 in 1881; from diphtheria, 905 in 1883, a against 1,432 in 1882, and 2,039 in 1881.

The mortality from all the contagious discases has been much less, with the exception of typhold fever and malarious fevers, where there has been a slight increase. Early in the autumn typhold fover began to be more than usually prevalent, and if it had not at once been vigorously combated by the sanitary authorities the mortality statistics for the year would have been less gratifying But that disease is one of the soonest to yield to measures of suppression and prevention, which are now well understood by every sanitary Board. The Health Department, too, was active in inviting the cooperation of physicians in the work of prevention, and the spread of typhoid fever has accordingly been checked. If physicians would uniformly lend intelligent and concientious aid to the department, the disease, instead of being checked only, would soon be almost entirely driven out of the city Many of them, however, are remiss in their duty in that respect, and last week, for instance, twenty-six cases of typhoid fever were reported.

Can we reasonably expect that we are hereafter to have a lower death rate in New York? In other words, has this decreased mortality been wholly or chiefly due to improved sanitary supervision which we can keep in operation in the future?

The Health Department is undoubtedly all

prevention of zymotic diseases; but this year climatic and other natural conditions have been favorable to health. If next summer shall prove to be one of great and continuous beat, the death rate for the year is likely to rise to the old mark, despite the efforts of the sanitary authorities; and, however vigilant they may be, scarlet fever and diphtheria may carry off as many children as they lid in 1881 and 1882. Let us hope for better things, however.

Useless Fleets and Ornamental Diplo-

mntists. The closing of the United States naval station at Villefranche was proper. The station should have been abolished long ago. As a pleasant rendezvous for the European squadron, with the attractions of Monaco near by, and the winter gayety of Nice conveniently at hand, it was superior to any place in the Mediterranean; but it was costly luxury, without the least use.

In fact, the presence of an American fleet n European waters in these days, when our relations are amicable with all the world, and when the Atlantic cable puts us in hourly communication with every Cabinet, is almost superfluous.

Naval officers ordered to that station, with three years of Monaco and Nice before them. will not agree with this opinion. They are not disinterested judges, however, for they belong to the favored class of taxenters But the taxpayers, who foot the bills, may ook at the matter in quite a different light. If the useless squadrons in Europe and in other parts of the globe were called home and if the ornamental diplomacy, which at the very best is only a costly sham, was abolished, millions of dollars could be saved

pomp and parade. Every departure from the simplicity, econ omy, honesty, and strict accountability, which are the true and enduring basis for republican form of government, has led to the imitation of monarchical practices and encouraged the growth of ideas wholly inconsistent with free institutions.

every year which are now squandered in

An Arrogant Witness.

Mr. JOHN A. WALSH is believed to be pos sessed of much valuable information which is needed for the due prosecution of the remaining Star route cases.

He has written the President a letter on the subject of his appearance as a witness, which was published yesterday, and which clearly manifests the intention of the writer to avoid testifying unless the President complies with certain requests as he calls them, though they are really positive demands.

These are four in number. First, Mr. Walsh wants "Mr. Merrick or Mr. Ker to appear before the present Grand Jury, with the view of procuring indictments against WILLIAM DICKSON for slauder and against GEORGE C. GORHAM of the National Republican and A. C. Buell of the Critic" for libel. This seems to be a matter for arrangement between Mr. Walsh and the two gentlemen he mentions. The President has nothing to do with it. Besides, is there any such thing as a criminal prosecution for slander-that is, oral as distinguished from written defamation-known to the law of the District of Columbia? We observe that it is for slander Mr. Walsh wishes Mr. Dickson indicted. while he wants his other critics indicted for libel; so he is evidently aware of the distinction we have mentioned.

In the second place, Mr. WALSH asks the President to request the Attorney-General to answer a letter addressed to him by Mr. WALSH. If Mr. Walsh cannot get an answer out of Mr. BREWSTER, it is hardly to be expected that the President will act as his agent for the purpose.

The third request, that he shall be assured protection as a witness, is reasonable. Finally, however, he demands a promise that George Bliss will not represent the Government in its actions against Brady

Wouldn't he like something more? He might tell the President who must be employed as counsel, as well as who cannot be allowed to appear. The fact is that, accordcould be too great for him? The bandlis ing to the Walsh theory, it is rather better to be a Star Route witness than to be President of these United States. You simply write to the President and he obeys.

But the Walsh theory may be carried too far in practice. If Mr. WALSH is not cautious he may have to write letters in the future from some place of detention provided for contumnelous witnesses. He had better tell the truth and shame the devil, without pledge or guarantee.

Unexpected Music.

Well, the truth is that in his inaugural speech Mr. Carlisle seems all the time to be playing Mr. RANDALL'S own music. And he plays it very neatly, too, considering. If RANDALL had made the speech, he would have expressed the identical sentiments.

But the professions of a speech are not of much account when the necessity of the situation compels the orator to execute a programme differing from that he has laid down. Even as honest a man as Mr. Car-LISLE may be forced to contradict himself. When the committees of the House are made up, the facts will speak. Actions are more decisive than words.

But it is a poculiarly interesting conjuncture, and the political philosopher may gain wisdom by watching its developments

A recommendation of Mr. GRESHAM which should and probably does meet with universal approval is the one for making the single-rate letter weight an ounce instead of half an ounce as it is now. This is the rule in Great Britain and its adoption here would be a great convenience. Mr. Gresham shows that the proportion of double-weight letters at present is so small that there would be very little loss o income from the change, at least after deducting the increase which would come from the more extensive practice of scaling heavy circulars when it was found that they could go in otter form for only two cents.

But even if there were a trifling less of inmade up by the great convenience afforded to the public. The vexation of being compelled to weigh an ordinary letter, for fear that one additional sheet of writing or a little thicker envelope may compel the receiver to pay the lack of sufficient postage, would cease; and Congress need not fear that in busy America the people would begin to write longer letters for the mere sake of getting the benefit of their

Gen. Hicke's disastrous campaign is sometimes contrasted with that of Tel-el-Kebir; but the two have almost no points of comparison Tel-si-Kebir was but a short distance from the Suez Canal, where were transports, supplies gunboats, and easy communication with Alexandria. El Obeid is distant, even in a straight over 1,200 miles from Cairo, and 600 from the Red Sea; it is 250 from Khartoum, which may be regarded as Hiers's centre of operations, and 150 west of the White Nile above Khartoum. This latter region is exposed to the raids of Et. Manni's Arab horsemen. Wolseley had English troops to rely on; but HICEs had only Egyptians, whose capability of being stampeded was shown recently at Toka It is true that Hicks was well provided with Krupp cannon and Nordenfeldts but they were worked by Egyptian artillerists, and the Democratic croed? We dare say they think | constructed phrases. Mr. ABTHUR believes | the time doing good and efficient work in the | capture of a few would enable them to be

turned against him; while a successful dash upon his caravan of supplies would necessarily be fatal. Above all, he was cut off, apparently from a supply of water.

Mr. WILLIAM MAHONE was beautifully senten in Virginia, but Mr. WILLIAM MAHONE was triumphant and the favorite of the Washington florists at the opening of the Senate His desk was radiant with roses and fragrant with all fair flowers. No other Senator had such an amount of beauty and of fragrance be-fore him. Among the "floral tributes," as offerings of flowers in honor of the dead are sometimes called, there were, no doubt, many broken columns, appropriate symbols of his broken hopes and his smashed and disintegrated coalition. When Mr. WILLIAM MA-HONE is succeeded in the Senate by a Democrat these gifts for decoration need not be hidden. Indeed, they are not hidden now. Billy is a good advertiser. Those flowers must have cost him a snug sum.

Gov. Parrison of Pennsylvania has vetoed an appropriation bill providing for the pay of the Legislature for an extra session, on the ground that the Legislature did not attend to the business for which it was convened. This establishes a precedent dangerous to men who make a living out of politics. If legislative odies are to be paid only when they have done their duty, how few would ever get a cent!

The only Republican in the present House who is opposed to KEIPER and Keiferism seems o be Mr. Danwin R. James of Brooklyn. He had the courage to vote for Mr. George D. Ros-Inson. Mr. Theodore Lyman of Massachusetts, the only member besides Mr. James to oppose Mr. Robeson's partner, is an Independent. In spite of his vote, it is not improbable that he will cleave to the Republican and Keiferite side of the House. He is an extremely respectable man, and extremely respectable men in Massachusetts like to be in a minority. On that account the defeat of Mr. B. F. BUTLER oust have been a disappointment to Mr. Ly-MAN. He doesn't like Mr. BUTLER. Still, it is to his credit that he doesn't like Mr. KEIFER,

The volume of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations" for 1882 contains the following communication, which, as an expression of Micial regret on a delicate subject, is worth; of reproduction:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,)
"PARIS, June 27, 1882.

"No. 191,
"Sin: I regret to have to inform the department that
the Pork bill, of which a copy was sent with my despatch No. 140, of March 31, 1882, was defeated in the
Senate a few days ago. I have the honor to be, &c.,
"Levi P. Morros."

The reply is also published, introducing fifty million outsiders into the very sanctuary of American diplomacy:

"Sin: The department learned with regret from you despatch No. 191, of the 27th ultimo, that the Pork bill had been defeated in the Senate. I am, &c., " Pakt's T. Parlinghtyses."

The action of the French Senate on the Pork bill was known to all the interested parties on this side of the Atlantic on the day of the vote. and days before Mr. Morron's touching de spatch was sent to the Secretary of State. But re pay a Minister \$17,500 a year, and furnish him with a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a staff of idiers with high salaries, in order that he may do this sort of business.

Republican newspapers in this State are generally advising their party in the Legislature not to act on the prison contract labor question, on the ground that not one-half of the voters who went to the polls at the inte election recorded themselves in favor of abolishing the present system. That is petty quibbling. The omplete returns received by the Secretary of State show that 673,000 voters expressed an opinion on the question, of whom 405,882 were in favor of doing away with contracts and 266,966 were opposed to any change. Those voting for the abelition of contracts numbered a little less than half of all the persons voting this year, but the fact remains that more than two-thirds of the voters had something to say on the question. Whether or not the Legislature may think it wise or feasible to abolish contracts, it should deliberate upon and discuss the question thoroughly. It cannot dodge it in

the way that has been suggested. The tangle that the average Coroner's jury usually makes of a murder mystery has been noted in several recent cases, but the most re markable illustration of overdone zeal is fur nished by the acts of two jurors in the PHIEBE PAULLIN tragedy. These two men, it appears, formulated a theory of their own and, having got after the supposed murderer spent last Sunday in running him down. Judge Derue, in charging the Grand Jury in Newark yesterday, gave a pointed rebuke to this proceeding, and called attention to the act that Coroners' juries exercised judicial functions, and were neither detectives nor prosecutors. The two remarkable jurors were deposed yesterday, and the work will be begun

It is passing strange that St. Lawrence county should insist upon making the Hon. George Z. Erwin Speaker of the Assembly when it numbers in its legislative delegation the colossal NEHEMIAH or NEWTON MARTIN CURTIS, the civil service martyr, whose interesting trial and conviction for violating th law prohibiting political assessments is still fresh in the mind of every reader. Why, it wa only a twelvemonth ago that the Republican State Committee passed the hat and raised a thousand dollars to pay Cuntis's fine, thereby making Cuntis's cause its own and the party's Eawin may be a good man in St. Lawrence county, but Cuntis is the pride of his party is the whole State. Besides, how is the grand old party going to get back its \$1,000, we should ike to know, if it doesn't give NEHEMIAH or NEWTON MARTIN a chance to work it out?

Poolish Project Attributed to Col. McClure Washington, Dec. 3 .- For some time past a cret movement has been going on, chiefly in the outh, for Grant and Lincoln as the Republican Presi lential ticket. It has received a decided impetua from Randall's defeat by Carlisto. A strong hand is needed, say its promoters, to deal with the consequences which they pretend are certain to follow. These consequences are magnified into something little short of the rebellion ome again, and of the ruin of every material interest in

Col. Marilure has placed himself at the head of the movement for Grant, though without a knowledge of what was already going on. He believes it will run like fire in the stubble. As yet there is no certainty of this. The idea is astounding to the Blains faction. Arthur is at ease about it. The Grant movement, as it ex-isted before the Speakership contest, was outside of the old Grant faction, and by the out-of-politics sort of Republicans, who felt the embarrasements of a position solely negative. Those who have taken it b will prove to be mighty good politics, and a departure to which the country will respond with an alacrity that will astonish the faction bosses. "The business interests and the sentiment which Carlisle's election will create, says Col. McClure, "will demand Grant. It is an emergency that can be met in no other way." As yet there is no evidence here that this will be much responded to. But it tends to throw the Republicans

into confusion and distract the party. We Hope So.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Mr. Carlisle is a man of towering abilities, a statesman of broad views and as a preading officer in-timately familiar not only with its duties, but of such wonderful mental equipoise that a parliamentary red lam cannot disturb him. The gavel in the hands of Carlisie will be respected, and the rights of members without regard to party will be respected. The Demis cratic party and the whole country are to be inted upon the election of Mr. Carliele

From the Chattanooga Times

Mr. Carlisle is one of the brainlest men in the House, has the flavor of genuine statesmanship, is a born jurist, looks at all sides of a question, leftere the ciding on his position with reference to it. Mr Carllal will probably disappoint extremists and to more hearthly cursed before a week by his hot headed backers than he

Pettit & Co.'s Clothing is guaranteed, so that the buyer is always pro-tected at 70 and 72 Bowley .- Ada,

GOV. SPRAGUE VIELDS TO FATE. He Quietly Surrenders the Aquidneck Mills

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4 .- In accordance with the decree of Judge Stivers, ex-Gov. William Sprague this noon made a surrender of the Aquidneck Company's real and personal property to Claudius B. Farnsworth, the custodian of the estate. Prior to leaving the Aquidneck Mills, Gov. Sprague caused about 800 pieces of print goods which had been made on account of a contract with the Messrs. Green, calleo printers, to be removed, also fourteen bales of cotton which were in the mill, but which belonged to or at least were claimed by the New York and New England Railroad. Gov. Sprague and Col. Amasa Sprague waited until 12:45 o'clock to see Mr. Farnsworth, but for some reason he remained at Arctic until after the train bearing the Messrs. Sprague had left for Providence.

train bearing the Messrs. Sprague had left for Providence.

A deputy sheriff arrived in Aquidacek on Monday night and forbade Superintendent Congdon to remove anything from the mill or premises. Mr. Congdon replied that if the gentleman had any protests to offer he could go down to the mill office and see Gov. Sprague. The deputy refused to enter the promises then, and could not be prevailed upon to go to the office this morning.

There was quite a large crowd of persons about the depot and mill yard gates. They seemed to sympathize deeply with the Spragues as the latter, after locking the mill doors behind them, quietly walked out of the yard. The Messrs. Sprague took the situation coolly and did not free about it. Gov. Sprague's friends are loud in their praise of the good sense he has manifested in quietly yielding to the mandates of the court. At one time it was feared that he would try to carry out his threat to foreibly retain possession of the Aquidneck property, but better counsels have prevailed. It is the belief that his fight is nearing its end.

KNEELAND ANSWERS SHARPLY.

contradicting Sage and Gould and Paying his Respects to B. L. Grant. In the suit brought by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company to set aside the agreement of Oct. 22. Mr. Kneeland testified

yesterday that Mr. Gould told him Mr. Field had a plan to extricate Manhattan from its difficulties by cutting down the stock 40 per cent, and distributing it among the stockholders of the other two companies, the stock to pay 6 per cent, and if any surplus was left it was to be divided equally between the three

was to be divided equally between the three companies.

"I said I would consent," Mr. Kneeland testified, "but I did not think any such razeeing was necessary. Afterward Gould said that Field had withdrawn that proposition and insisted on having his own road back."

When Russell Sago's testimony was read stating that he was surprised when Mr. Kneeland ascented to four per cent, dividends for Metropolitan payable out of its own earnings. Mr. Kneeland jumped up and said, "That testimony is false, every word of it!"

"In ever did. I received a letter from Senator Conking which led to an interview with Mr. Huntington and Mr. Gould. Mr. Huntington opened the talk. He said there were several ways to settle these differences. The easiest was for one side to buy the other out."

What did Mr. Gould say?"

"He said their side would buy or sell."

On the cross-examination by David Dudley Field, a letter signed by Mr. Kneeland, and dated October, 1881, was handed up. It read:

If I held Manhattan I should hold on to it.

"Yes, I wrote that. It was to H. L. Grant. He was a perfect nulsance, boring me to death for a point on Manhattan. I distrusted him, and he finally proved a smeller of Cyrus W. Field, your brother," exclaimed Mr. Kneeland.

A Hopeful View.

From the Utica Observer We are convinced that Mr. Carlisle has the isdom and political discernment to so shape his policy that the vast and diverse interests of New York may be promoted in a way that will meet the approbation of its

The Pope and the King.

Rome, Nov. 20.-Before nominating the new rehbishop of Turin, the Pope ascertained which caudi date was preferred by the King. Humbert was both pleased and surprised. He replied that he preferred Cardinal Alimenda to the others. The Pope promptly nade the appointment.

Hiswatha Johnson's Woolng.

From the Chicago Tribune. In the city of Chicago,
Where her father made his money
Selling wheat of which he had not
To the men from Chicanati,
Lived a soft eved paic face maiden—
Minnehaha H. McNuity— With the accent on the penult), Who was young, and fair, and slender And who wore her hair in frizzes.

And who wore her him in frizzes.

Very beautiful was Minnie.

Free from care of all description,

And as William J. McNulty

Paid her hills for fancy dry goods—

Bills for seven-dollar stockings,

Corsets, crimping pins, and so forth—

He would often let his memory

Wander Lack a serie of summers

To the time when he was courting

Agnes Genevieve McL'arthy

(Now the mother of his daughter).

How they used to sit at even

In the front step of her father's

Mansion on the line de Tont Cat

swapping lovely line about their

Wild affection for each other.

And as William J. reflected

On the pass and on the present

It occurred to him that Minnte

Had a quite decided dulge on

Her mamma in point of wardrobe.

In the summer when the ball club

Her mamma in point of wardrobe. In the summer when the ball club of Chicago lost the pennant. Lost the pennant that their hired Men had held since liss, Minnehalia went out rating. In a nobby side-bar waxon. And her parent drave an equine finance as thought to be quite speedy. The second was thought to be quite speedy. Every now and then proceeding. Every now and then proceeding To pull dat and knock his socks off. Some more uncretentions flyer. Until Minnie and her father. Had about reached the conclusion There was nothing in Chicago. That could make the old mare hustle. So they chatted on the topica of the day—Mand N.'s record, Mr. Beecher's indigestion. Mr. Beecher's indigestion, And his love for Henry Irving.

And his love for Henry Irving.
But amon the ear of Minnie
(Pretty ear with pluk of sen sheil)
Caught the soft and murnurous brea
Of another horse belind them
Of another horse limit assemed to
Be in sociething of a burry.
From the way in which he made the
Landscape ranish in perspective.
So she pindiched her father gently
Twist the sixth and seventh riblets,
And suggested that unless he
Had a wild desire to witness
The serrounding country through a
cloud of dust, he'd better hit the
Old bey mure just about amidships
With the whip, and holler at her.

With the whip, and holler at her. You have seen the tempest raging that a wild and rocky secretary. On have read about the large that which thousands bravely perished. They were nothing to the strangle That took place between McKnity's old bay ware and the gray gelding That the stranger deftly limitled. He was landsome, was the stranger, with a firm like an Apollo. And he stoved the big gray gelding With a skill that won the heart of Minnehals as give gat there. And beliefd her parent discussed. Hold braye wouth U cried out McKnit.

And belield her parent discreted.

Hold brave youth? cried out McNdity;

Pull your horse up and come hither.
I would speak with you concerning.
That good sleed which you are driving.
Will you sell him? What a his record?
Boes he ever have bind staggers?
Is his owner a poor widow
Who is forced by want to sell him,
Or who argues that the climate.
Where her husband now has gone to
Is too sultry for fast driving?
Seek not to deceive me sonny,
With a tale extremely gauzy.
Hut get down to bed rock figures.
On your horse, and ist me have them,"
Then un spoke the routh whose driving.

Then up spoke the youth whose driving liad enamored Minnehaha: Had chamored Minischaha.

I will never sell my horse, air.

For I value bins too highly.

With the swiftness of a w hirlwind

He can draw two in a hungy.

And the famed sleeds of the desert

Fall so far in speed below him.

That if one should Iry to pass me,

I opine his driver quickly.

Would conclude that he was going.

In the opposite direction.

He should plan the word of the should related the list like St. Julien—

Hambletonian stock, and you can

Her your everlasting doilar.

He to kind, and sound and gentle.

Money cannot buy this horse.

Money cannot buy this horse, sir, But to you I'll gradly give him if you only will allow the him if you only will allow he will be a supported by the him if you only will allow he will be a supported by the him if you only will allow he will be a supported by the flush of naiden the nutry site of the flush of naiden the nutry site of the flush of naiden the nutry lawre horse I would naive madily live educe I first beheld her lawre to a support of the support of the naive of your beings and went party out the naive in the naive of the naive in th

I was jump that the river."

You may have her," eried McNulty;
Have her with a parent's blending.
And before the winter consett.
When the leaves are durning golden,
You shall intery Minnehala.
In a style to make your head swimFor I love my only daughter.
And would make her whole life happy.
Take her. Hiswatha Johnson—
You will notice that I know yourse
Take fer with this cores and buggy.
And so in get in behind that
seeling with Abdatha nation.
I still give my belinchaina
To the mine win punch for her,
And feel me with plant hard.
And feel account the plant hard.
Still give my belinchaina.
To the mine win punch for her,
And consected wheelf thereafter.
With a hores that heads 2180."

A sore threat or a distressing cough is speedily cured by Dr. Jay no a Expectorant - Ada,

SUNBRAMS.

- Vanity Fair is the only London newspaer published at so high a price as twenty fire cents.

On Nov. 10 the first stone was laid at the Pope's native place of a hospital to be built at his cost. -Prince Bismarck's son, new in the Legation in London, receives great attention in the higher English society.

-King Louis of Bayaria has commanded a eries of private performances of "Parsifal" for his own special gratification.

-Sydney, New South Wales, has a refuge which last year housed and freakfasted 12,000 people for the amazingly low sum of \$6331

-The interest on the English national debt amounts to thrice the estimated income of all the nembers of the House of Peers.

-The Archduke Johann, who recently delivered a lecture on drill, has just produced at the Court Theatre, Vienna, with great success, a ballet entitled

The Assassins." -The result of the opening of the St. lothard Railroad is shown to be that French trade with Italy was \$2,000,000 less than in 1881, and Italian trade

-Admiral Santo the new Italian Minister of Marine, is 53 and son of a General. He is reputed a very able officer. In the battle of Lissa, 1863, he sank with his ship, the Italia, but, on rising, caught a spar He was six hours in the water. -The London Times's obituary notice of

Sergeant Simon, M.P., was followed by the announce ment in the evening papers that the eminent liebrew lawyer was better. This is the sort of thing the once leading journal " does nowadays. -Queen Victoria is passionately fond of

baked apples. The wainut is another favorite of hers. She has a dish of these nuts constantly prepared, with the shells removed and every bit of brown skin taken off, leaving the nut white and whole. -The German army horse-buying com-

mission have this year bought, in 449 markets, 7,054 horses, at an average of \$170. The highest paid was \$350; the lowest, \$75. Six thousand six hundred and thirteen are three-year-olds; the rest older. -There are thirty trainers at Newmarket

England, and upward of one thousand horses in training Richard Marah trains for James R. Keene and Ter Brocck, who, however, have very few horses now. They are the only American turfmen having horses there -A well-known Vienna actress, Mathilde Singer, has hit on a brilliant idea, which even the versa-tile Sarah Bernhardt has not yet tried. She hus opened an oyster bar, over which she presides berself, and to

which the Austrian mashers flock in crowds to consume her delicacies, and leave their ducats in exchange -The Nestor of all German musicians is probably Herr Hilf, a former town musician at the watering place Elsier, who has this month celebrated his 100th birthday. His sons and grandsons have inherited the taste for music, and the old man may now and then still be seen taking part with them in the

-On Nov. 20 a fine branch of lilac was On the same tree were many other branches in full flower. The apple and pear trees were also in blossom and ripe strawberries were plucked which had grown in the open air. "The fact," says the Debuts, "is miracu-lous in the latitude of Normandy."

-Over forty tons of poultry in the hands of Boston dealers sourcd during Thanksgiving week, and three-quarters of it was purchased for canning houses, who claim that although it would not keep for many hours, and was therefore unsalable in the retail narket, it was just as good as the dryest and freshest after being treated to a saleratus bath.

—A writer in the London Lancet ridicules the habit of being in great haste and terribly pressed for time which is common among all classes of commercial men, and argues that, in most cases, there is not the least cause for it, and that it is done to convey a notion of the tremendous volume of business which almost overwhelms the house. The writer further says that, when developed into a confirmed habit, it is fertile in

provoking nervous maladies. -Medical men have for some time arrived at the conclusion that consumption is infectious. The natter has been taken up in a very practical way in the German army, in which the disease is stated to be very prevalent. All soldiers suffering from it are isolated. and, to prevent any possible infection, on no account are they to be allowed to associate with patients suffer ing from pneumonia or neute bronchitis, while special means are to be taken for the disinfection of the sputa in infectious cases.

-The endless diversity of uses to which electricity may be put received another illustration re-cently at the Court Opera at Vienna, where, by the simple expedient of suspending tiny incandescent lamps by fine swinging wires, the effect was produced of swarms of fireflies flitting about a tropical forest. By switches the current is turned off and on at the pleasure of the operator, and the effect, as the artificial fireflies flash and dance in midnir, is said to have been electrical in

-The number of persons killed by wild anmals and snakes in India last year was 22,125, against 11,427 in the previous year, and of cattle, 40,707, against 44,609. Of the human beings destroyed 2000 wers denths occasioned by the attacks of wild animals, sid were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 207 by leopards, 350 by fackals, and 202 by alligators; 18,501 wild animals ernment paid rewards amounting to 141,053 rupees.

-A New York correspondent reports in the Allgemeine Zeitung an astounding discovery. He states that in the virgin forests of Sonors, a province of western Mexico, near Magdalena, a pyramid has been found measuring 4,350 feet at its base and rising to the height of 750 feet. A carriage road winds about this enormous structure from base to summit. The face con sists of granite blocks carefully cut and perfectly fitted together. Not far distant stands a hill which, we are told is honeycombed with cells of various sizes, all cut out of the solid rock. They are without windows, so with fantastic shapes and symbols.

-A London paper says: "The fashion now is decidedly in the direction of wall lamps. Some are of great beauty. Two of a set I have seen are opal-tiated glass and two rose-colored. The sconces in which they are fixed are fitted in frames of mirrors, with beyelled edges. These, in their turn, are framed in brass, beautifully chased. These lamps are placed near the four corners of a pretty drawing room, the opal-tinted and the red alternately. As the wall paper is a pattern of daisies in gold and pink on a ground of warm cream color, the effect is very good. Candles with pink shades are scattered about the room in pairs, and at a table in corner a low reading lamp sheds a softened radi ance upon books and writing materials.

-The Indians of the reservation in Polk county. Tex. adhere to their ancient customs. When they enter a cotton patch they pick the entire week, and pile the cotton in one common heap. On Saturday they select some white man in whom they can confide to weigh all the cotton. After doing this he con amount due the tribe, and after collecting that amount from the planter he divides it equally among the mem-bers of the tribe. Then the planter gives the chosen his account against the tribe for provisions fur nished, and the agent apportions the expense equally among the Indians, and then collects it pro rats from each. Settlement cannot be effected in any other way. This is the Indians' way, and no other will answer.

-The Berlin police authorities possess an nost complete collection of photographs of living German murderers, forgers, thieves, bigamists, and crimi-nals generally, and have found it so useful that they have now decided to make a collection of photographs of the scoundrels of other countries. They have there fore communicated with the Detective Department a Scotland Yard, the Central Police Office in New York, and the Bureau of Police in Paris, and have begged to be favored with the likenesses of all persons who shall be henceforward convicted of serious crimes in Eng-land, the United States, and France. They have also asked to be supplied with information as to the aliases, handwriting, and physical characteristics of every criminal, and have offered in return to send photographs and descriptions of the convicts of Germany.

-- Manitoba's authorities having averred that in their dry atmosphere cold is not more severely felt at 36° below zero than it is at zero in the humid air of Great Britain, and that building operations are carried on all the winter in Manitoba, a writer in the Kanaas City Times says: "The thermometer at 2" below freezing point in England causes far more discomfort than when it is 62° below in Manitoba; and, in fact, the lower the thermometer goes the less is the cold feit, owing to the extraordinary quantity of oxygen in the air. It is no uncommon sight in Manitoba when the mercury registers 50° or 60° below zero, to see settlers walking about to base feet. walking about in bare feet and with shirt sleeves rolled up, enjoying to the fullest extent the ozone in the atmosphers, and instead of building operations being sus-pended in winter, it is a remarkable fact that as the cold nercases building work increases, and the morist becomes so plastic as to render it a work of consider able difficulty for the brickingers to spread it properly. In December and January, when the day's ploughing is finished, the settlers are constantly in the habit of allowing the fires to go out in the evening, while they sit out on the perches in the warm winter m listen to the delightfut warbling of the nightingale

the neighboring woods." THE STEERS OF TAOS.

Roundeyed, brindled, tawny, bold,
Sever correlated in cattle fold;
Wild as mustang colts unbroken,
cudgel norsed, a danger token,
itouts as fleet as trown gazelies.
When freightened by the back nuise belts;
Head and tail erect in air,
less haunched out, a hard glove pair,
it to knock or kick to chaos.

—The Roydis. THE STEERS OF TAOS.